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cents for each subsequent insertion.
Those who advertise by the year,
make contracts on liberal terms.
The privilege of Annual Adver-
tising is limited to their own imme-
diate business; and all advertise-

ments for the benefit of other per-
sons, as well as all legal advertise-
ments, and advertisements of real
estate, or auction sales, sent in by
them, must be paid at the usual
rate.

Cards of acknowledgement, reli-
gious notices, and the like, one in-
sertion, 50 cents per square.

Births, marriages and deaths, in-
serted without charge; but all ad-
ditions to the ordinary announcement,
as obituary notices, &c., will be
charged at 4 cents per line, no charge
being levied for the first insertion.

No paper will be discontinued
until arrears are paid, except at
the option of the publishers.

Job Printing
in its various branches, execute
with despatch.

F. A. PRATT.... WM. MESSER

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED, JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 102.

Poetry.

For the Mercury.

THE CHURCH ABOVE.

BY ELLEN.

The church below, the little band,
Brethren in faith and love,
Travelling with mingled hope and toil
Towards their home above.

Dearly with them we love to meet,
And join their holy strains,
And mingle in their fervent prayers,
Where love abiding reigns.

The friends we cherish there are found,
Within that circle blest,
And all the hours we spend with them
Are types of heavenly rest.

But still, mid conflicts, snares and pain,
Our course we must pursue—
Woes come, hearts change, and death divides,
The loving and the true.

But oh ! to join the church above,
Triumphant, crowned and bright,
Unstained be sin, untouched by woe,
In perfect love and light.

From the Woonsocket Patriot.

THE TRUNDLE BED.

BY R. N. STREETER.

As I rummaged through the attic,
List'ning to the falling rain,
As it patter'd on the shingles
And against the window pane,—
Peeping over chests and boxes,
Which with dust were thickly spread,
Saw I in the farthest corner
What was once my trundle bed.

So I drew it from the recess,
Where it had remained so long,

Hearing all the while the music
Of my mother's voice in song,
As she sung in sweetest accents
What I since have often read :

"Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed."

As I listened, recollections,

That I thought had been forgot,

Came with all the gush of mem'ry,

Rushing, thronging, to the spot;

As I wandered back to childhood,

To those merry days of yore,

When I knelt beside my mother,

By this bed upon the floor.

Then it was with hands so gently

Placed upon my infant head,

That she taught my lips to utter

Carefully the words she said.

Never can they be forgotten,—

Deep are they in mem'ry drawn :

"Hallowed be thy name, O Father !

Father ! who art in heaven."

This she taught me ; then she told me

Of its import great and deep ;

After which I learned to utter

"Now I lay me down to sleep,"

Then it was with hands uplifted,

And in accents soft and mild,

That my mother said "Our Father,

O, do thou bless my child!"

Years have passed, and that dear mother

Long has moulder'd 'neath the sod,

And I trust her sainted spirit

Revels in the home of God,

But that scene at summer twilight,

Never has from mem'ry fled,

And it comes in all its freshness

When I see my trundle bed.

Useful Hints.

SHELTERED ANIMALS.—An English exper-
imenter demonstrates that sheltered sheep eat
one-third less of linseed cake and two pounds
less of turnips per day, and yet, notwithstanding
this, the increase of those housed, — com-
pared with those that were not, — as fourteen
to nine.

LICE ON PIGGIES.—Take white oak bark, boil
it in water, making a strong decoction ; wash
the animal on the back and on the sides. In
twenty-four hours the lice will be completely
killed. Tanner's oil is also first rate.

BEANS FOR FATTENING HOGS.—They must
be boiled soft and well mashed, then put into a
barrel and let sour. Care should be
taken in feeding at first, so as not to cloy them
as they make very hearty feed. Try it, you who
have beans that are not merchantable.

CURE FOR CORNS.—If a poor cripple will
take a lemon, cut a piece of it off, then nick it
so as to let in the toe with the corn, the pulp
next to the corn, tie this on at night so that it
cannot move, he will find the next morning that
with a blunt knife the corn will come away to a
great extent. Two or three applications of this
will make a poor cripple happy for life ; and I
would be glad to hear the result.

London Post.

The scale formed in steam boilers is derived
from both sulphur and carbonate of lime in the
water. The carbonate is deposited when the
boiler becomes cold after the free carbonic acid
is driven off by the heat. If free carbonic acid
were supplied to the boiler, the deposit of car-
bonate would not take place, but this would not
prevent the scale of sulphate forming. It is very
easy to keep a boiler free from deposits of car-
bonate ; all that is required to do this is to allow
the boiler to cool down to 100° at night, when
the carbonate will settle loosely to the bottom,
and it may then be run off by a pipe in the boil-
er bottom.

By adding a small quantity of alcohol to your
ink it will be made to flow freely. Be careful
not too add to much or it will trickle off the pen
too readily and make blotches in the writing.

An American bushel contains 2,150.42 cubic
inches ; a gallon, 231 cubic inches. A quart
contains 57.75 cubic inches ; therefore a bushel
for measuring corn contains 35.50 wine quarts,
very nearly.

Mon joli canot blanc

Ramez, ramez, ramez.

'How now, Jack ! what have you done
With your charming companion ?' I inquired,

disguising my conjectural fear.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1860.

Number 5,288.

From the Am. Agriculturist.
CHICK-A-DE-DE.

BY UNCLE FRANK.

The ground was all covered with snow one day,
And two little sisters were busy at play,
When a snow-bird was sitting close by on a tree,
And merrily singing his chick-a-dee.

Chick-a-dee, Chick-a-dee,
And merrily singing his chick-a-dee.

.. Poor fellow ! he walks in the snow and the sleet,
And has neither stockings nor show on his feet ;
I pity him ! how cold he must be !

And yet he keeps singing his chick-a-dee.

Chick-a-dee, &c.

.. If I were a bare-footed snow-bird, I know
I would not stay out in the cold and the snow,
I wonder what makes him so full of glee ;
He's all the time singing that chick-a-dee.

Chick-a-dee, &c.

.. O mother ! do get him some stockings and
shoes,
And a nice little frock, and a hat, if he chooses ;
I wish he'd come into the parlor, and see
How warm we would make him, poor chick-a-
de-de.

Chick-a-dee, &c.

.. The bird had flown down for some pieces of bread,
And heard every word little Emily said ;

.. What a figure I'd make in that dress ! thought
he ;

And he laughed, as he writhed his chick-a-dee.

Chick-a-dee, &c.

.. I'm grateful, he said, "for the wish you ex-
press,

But I've no occasion for such a fine dress ;

I had rather remain with my limbs all free,

Than to hoot about, singing chick-a-dee.

Chick-a-dee, &c.

.. There is Owl, my dear child, though I cannot
tell who,

Has clothed me already, and warm enough too—

Good morning ! O who are so happy as we ?—

And away he went, singing his chick-a-dee.

Chick-a-dee, &c.

.. And now the crash of the falls came
loud and ominous on the air. Another
five minutes would decide the hunt. Suddenly
Olier turned and stood at bay. He
was not armed ; I had felt certain of that
all along, for otherwise he would have
measured strength with me before. Without
abating my pace I skated down upon him,
holding a levelled pistol in each hand. Still,
my purpose was as fixed as ever only
to shoot the villain as a last resource —
When I was within twenty yards of him,
the coward faltered and again turned swiftly
down the river. With a yell ringing out
I pursued him, pressing still more hotly on
his track.

Deafening was the roar of the cataract,
of its spray, through 'twixt the spume and spray
lines of the moonlight darted in rainbow-
tinted beauty.

I could see directly in front the jagged
line of the ice, where it was broken by the
rapids immediately above the cataract and
beyond I could trace the dark volume of the

Scougog, as it emerged from its prison
of ice and snow. For an instant the half

breed turned his face towards me, as I

pressed with concentrated hate on his foot

steps ; never shall I forget the horrible de-
spair that distorted the villain's features.

It was a mercy that the sullen roar of the

falls drowned his curses—I knew he was

shrieking curses on me—for they would

have haunted me in after years.

With the courage that is begotten of the

darkest despair, he dashed on to the brink

of the rapids and the next moment I was

alone upon the ice ! I gazed with a stern

joy on the dark flood which had seized in

its relentless hands the shudder of blood,

and was hurrying him over the falls.

For a moment I thought I could perceive

the murderer struggling in the eddies ; but

the illusion, if it was one, could live only

for an instant. The cataract was within

pistol shot, and as I turned up the dreary

wilderness of ice and snow, I knew that the

doom of the guilty skater had been ful-
filled.

Wit and Humor.

A Lady being asked the place of her
nativity, replied, 'I am so unfortunate as
to have no native place ;—I was the daugh-
ter of a clergyman.'

A thief broke into a grocer's warehouse,
and on trial excused himself on the plea
that he merely went in there to take tea.

A servant girl, occupied in pickling her
mistress' cabbages, took the opportunity of
cabbaging her mistress' pickles, saying it
made no difference.

It is a mistake to think that milk can be
sold as cheaply in winter, when the streams
of water are frozen, as in summer.

Good resolutions are like fainting ladies
—they want to be carried out.

The young lady who took the eye of
everybody, has been arrested for stealing.

It is chiefly young ladies of narrow
understanding who wear shoes too small for
the trials of the evening are over.

A young city lady recently married a
farmer, and on visiting the cow-house,
asked the servant, 'which cow is it that
gives the buttermilk.'

The enchantment which distance 'lent to
view,' has been returned.

A doctor and a military officer became
enamored of the same lady. A friend in-
quired which of the two suitors she intended
to favor. She replied that it was both
for her to determine, as they were both
such killing creatures.

The Assembly met at Newport on the
third Wednesday in May, when the follow-
ing gentlemen were elected.

SAMUEL WARD, Governor.

ELISHA BROWN, Dep. Gov.

Assistants.

Nicholas Easton, Nathaniel Seale,
Gideon Wanton, Joseph Harris,
Jabez Brown, Caleb Allen,
David Comstock, Thomas Hazard,
John Jenison, Othniel Gorton.

Henry Ward, Secretary.

Augustus Johnson, Attorney General.

The deputies from Newport were Met-
calfe Bowler, John Wanton, George Haz-
ard, Benjamin Greene, Samuel Carr and
William Read.

At the June session the town of Prov-
idence was divided and the north part in-
corporated and called North Providence.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1860.

No great change in the prospects of the Italian question, has transpired since our previous remarks upon that subject. NAPOLEON persists in his policy, as indicated by the pamphlet which was believed to express his views upon the subject of the territories of the Pope, and of the business of the Congress which was expected to meet in Paris. No efforts as yet appear to have succeeded in obtaining from the Emperor or from any official source, the least disavowal of the grand purpose which he seeks to accomplish in setting the condition of Italy, upon the basis most acceptable to the people. Rumors of various kinds are in circulation, but nothing important of an authentic nature, except the letter of NAPOLEON to the Pope, in which the Emperor advises his Holiness to submit, with as good grace as he can, to the necessity of acknowledging the facts in the case of Romagna—and "to surrender the recalcitrant provinces."

This being an ecclesiastical, as well as a political question, the complication becomes more serious by many degrees on that account; and if Europe escapes from being involved in another war, it will be because a more pacific disposition, than various rumors would intimate, shall be found to prevail in the Vatican. But all the counsellors in that Court are not of the same opinion, it is said, and some of them are reported as being in favor of concession, rather than inclining to renew the destructive ravages of war. Upon the better opinion of such counsellors, it was, that the hopes of peace were at any time to be founded. But if the voice of the Pope shall be for war, rather than relinquish his grasp upon his temporal dominions, as the case now stands, the inevitable consequence will be to disturb the peace of Europe. And if France and England remain in alliance in such a struggle, the result would undoubtedly be the liberation of the whole of Italy from the oppression which now is unfortunately suffered to afflict any part of that Peninsula.

But the alliance between England and France is becoming more intimate, and not only in relation to Italy, but also in the prosecution of their material interests in relation to trade and commerce. The manifesto of NAPOLEON upon the subject of free trade, has become a new topic of excitement on both sides of the channel. The two nations appear to be equally pleased with the idea, but of course with some exceptions; and a commercial treaty, upon the principles of free trade, is reported to be actually in progress, and about to be concluded. This sudden turn in French policy, as remarkable as the conversion of ROBERT PEEL in the time of the corn laws, is a wonderful event, and may have a wonderful effect upon all Europe.

A new rivalry may be the result of this new system of intercourse between nations. They may compete with each other in the field of usefulness, instead of contending against each other the most destructive weapons in the field of battle.

And it will be a great change for the better, when those only are the victors who shall do the best in supplying the reasonable wants of the world.

But whatever other effect this new policy of NAPOLEON may have, it has already diminished the irritation unhappily existing between those who espouse different sides of the Italian question. Public attention has in some measure been withdrawn from mere party consideration, and directed to the great interests (in every quarter of the world) more important than those by which the nations of Europe have been so long governed. No attack upon the miserable despotisms of that continent will be so likely to succeed, as this attempt to relieve the multitudes from indirect taxation. The hand of man should hold their masters responsible for the use which is made of their earnings.

The Napoleonic idea is, that in creating national wealth, a competency should be distributed among the working classes. He would inaugurate indeed a new era of peace, as he says is his purpose. If by means of commerce with foreign powers, he could bring them to adopt his ideas with sufficient effect.

JOSEPH SMITH's recent exploit in effecting his escape from jail, are surpassed by a girl named MARY FAIRLAW, who made her escape from the Columbus, Ohio State Prison, and went, by passing out of her window and along the side of the building upon a series of water tanks about eighteen inches broad. Passing along the front of the building at the immense height of fifty or sixty feet from the ground, with nothing to hold on, and upon the projection above the windows from the ground, she reached at a distance of about thirty feet from her own window a place where it was necessary for her to jump upon it to the roof of the west wing. The leap was taken—proved a safe one, and the dauntless woman next fastened to the corner of the roof which she had manufactured of her bedding, grasped it in her hands, and swinging from the roof passed down at the end of the walk on the ground, a distance of forty-five feet.

BENJAMIN DENISON, of Boston, an active and efficient labourer for the spiritual welfare of seamen, has recently visited that city, and last Sabbath preached in several of our churches.

His discourses were of great interest, especially to those nearly interested in the cause of seamen, and were listened to by large and attentive congregations.

Mr. DENISON is editor and proprietor of *The Sea*, a newspaper published at Boston, and related to the advancement of the interests of seamen. We comment *The Sea* to those who would aid in their patronage a valuable publication of that class.—*New London Chronicle*.

Mr. DENISON has, upon several occasions spoken to our citizens from the pulpit, and intends to preach at the 2d Congregational Church on the evening of the 18th inst., with reference to the moral bearings of the creation of a U. S. Marine Hospital within our diocese.

THE Philanthropic Society announce in our paper to-day that they will give the first of the three Concerts on Tuesday evening next.—We are pleased to know that there is a proper appreciation of vocal music in our community, and of those who are to give part, we notice the names of MESSRS. C. WILSON, JOHN FRASER, JAMES, G. CLARK, and others.

Other gentlemen who are known in the agricultural world, the names are H. D. for the same cause. For a single seat, \$25 each for a single concert. These efforts are excellent, especially for our young friends to gain information, and we are confident that any amount will return ample compensation for their time and expense.

The Committee of the Great Eastern, Capt. EASTMAN, are engaged in a movement to raise money for the relief of the slaves. The amount is \$100,000, and the efforts are made to recruit members to assist in the work.

THE American Bank Orion, Capt. Morgan, has been seized on the coast of Africa with eight hundred and seventy-one negroes. When she left port, there were one thousand and twenty-three on board, but one hundred and fifty-two died on the passage to St. Helena. The vessel was in charge of U. S. steamer Mystic and would be sent home for adjudication.

THE Directors of the O. C. & P. Railroad are waiting the action of the Massachusetts Legislature to allow them to extend their road to the Rhode Island line. This being accomplished, they will make propositions, as previously expressed, to our City Council, who will appoint a committee to ascertain the damages and the subject will then be submitted to the people.

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Hannibal never was probably such a genius as De HAYES is at the present time and fabulous prices are frequently paid for the old and rare. We notice that a recent sale in Philadelphia of one hundred coins, the intrinsic value of which was \$10,000, sold for \$1,666.72 and one cent of \$100 sold for \$20.75.

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THE R. I. State Normal School will commence its session on the 15th instant. See advertisement.

TEA will be served in Emmanuel Church Sunday evening at 7-8 o'clock.

LOUIS DRINKER has been elected Chief Engineer of the New York Fire Department in place of Harry Howard, whose term will soon expire.

Few subjects can be fairly discussed, without reference to historical facts. And that subject especially which has been so much agitated in the North, as especially bearing upon the character of the South, demands, for its fair consideration, as a matter between those states, that the history of African servitude in this country should be consulted for the better information of the present age. With respect to the origin of this institution in the United States, it came from what was then called the mother country, but more properly Great Britain; and it was introduced into her colonies against the wishes and the remonstrances of her American subjects. And though the number of slaves in the North was never so great, yet the institution was recognized and protected by law in every one of the original States, when in its colonial condition.

Slavery, therefore, at the date of our Declaration of Independence, existed in every colony of the Confederacy. Not one of the original thirteen States, which decorate our national banner with thirteen stripes, was at that time what is now called a free State. But it was not long, however, before those States where the slaves were the least profitable, and the climate and productions not well suited to slave labor, began by prospective measures to relieve themselves from that kind of population. Their object seems to have been a matter of economy, and not one of compassion for the African, unless it was supposed that it would contribute to his comfort to be removed to a less Northern latitude. But however that may be, no act of emancipation was passed. The provision that all born after a certain date, within the jurisdiction of some particular State, should be free after arriving at a certain age, was sufficient motive to cause the masters to sell off those liable to become mothers more especially, and to send indeed all that could be sold to advantage, to a Southern market.

In this way, slavery was removed from the North; but not abolished either by force or by law. Gradually and by gentle means, and always as directed by proper authorities, it was made to disappear. From those who were not sold, but remained in the States where they belonged, it ceased to be inherited, and in time under that restriction only, it ceased to exist.

The course pursued in Rhode Island was like that of some other States. An act of this State in 1774, provided that all issue of slave parents born after 1784, shall be free on arriving at the usual age of freedom. Of course there were slaves here long after that period, though the certainty of eventual exemption, from such a population, could not be denied. A few slaves remained also at that date in Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. In 1790, there were seventeen in Vermont, and even in 1830, there were slaves in every New England State except Vermont. And though at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, there were slaves in all the States, North as well as South, yet it was well known that in a few years the institution would cease to exist in all the Northern States.

The prospective operation of law, no doubt it was, which contributed more than anything else to the general expectation, of the same date, that the Southern States would eventually adopt a similar mode of removing a race from the condition of bondage. But the circumstances in the South, were in many important respects different from those affecting the question in the North. No place has yet been discovered where any considerable number (if removed from the South) could be deposited with safety.

It is difficult to conceive how the slaves could be transported to a distant land, and be made to live there, without being exposed to the perils of the ocean.

In conclusion, I will add that the colored schools in this city are provided with comfortable school rooms, and with teachers fully competent to instruct the children in all the branches of education; that with few exceptions, they are capable of comprehending, and the distance to be traversed was but a pretext. I hope, then, that the General Assembly will not be so unwise as to destroy these schools, and thus deprive the poor colored children of the facilities which they now enjoy, and which they would be deprived of, if thrown back on their own resources.

W. H. COOPER.

THE lecture at the Redwood Library on Thursday evening, was the inauguration address of Hon. GEORGE G. KING, which was prepared for delivery in August last, but which was not delivered at that time, owing to the indisposition of the speaker. It was a very beautiful production, highly finished and delivered in an earnest and impressive manner. The opening remarks were confined to a brief review of the founding of the library, the character and influence of the men who were instrumental in securing to us so fine a collection of books, and the liberality of the friends of the library who have recently enlarged and improved the edifice and increased the store of books. He then dwelt with all the feeling of a scholar on the advantages held out to the public by an instruction of this character and the benefits that would certainly accrue to the community if the many would avail themselves of the rich stores of learning gathered with so much care, clothing his thoughts in words of beauty and interesting skill who had the pleasure of listening to his discourse.

It would appear by the number of remonstrances the people should hold their masters responsible for the use which is made of their earnings.

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And it will be a great change for the better, when those only are the victors who shall do the best in supplying the reasonable wants of the world.

But whatever other effect this new policy of NAPOLEON may have, it has already diminished the irritation unhappily existing between those who espouse different sides of the Italian question.

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